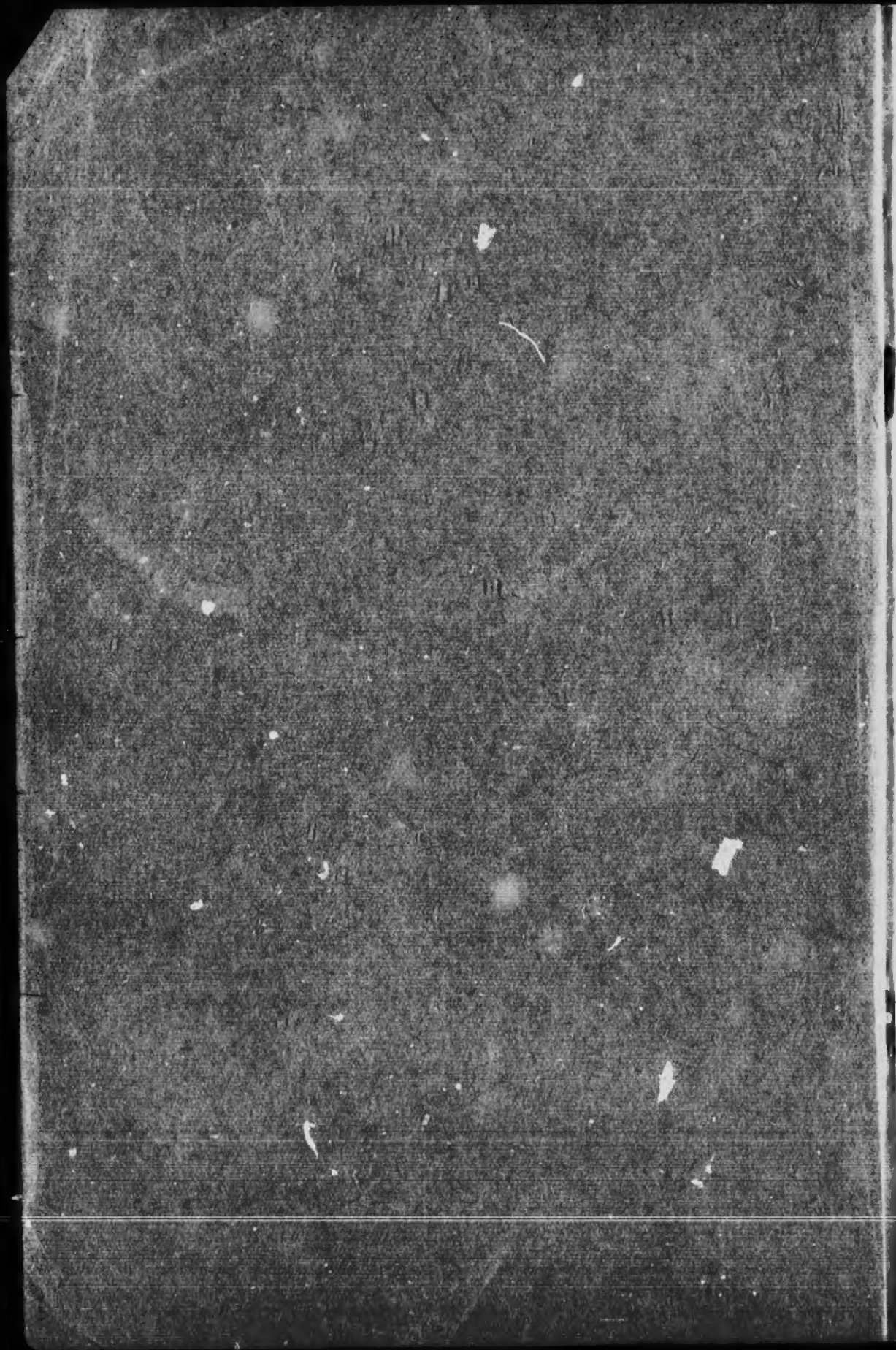


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SCANDALS OF THE GOUIN ADMINISTRATION

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SCANDALS OF THE GOUIN ADMINISTRATION

NUMBER ONE

THE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

About one Million Dollars lost by the Farmers and the Workingmen.

Unpardonable Negligence of the Government.

Mr. Gouin and his friends refused to fulfill their duties in order to protect some ministerial members, presidents and directors of mutual insurance companies in bankruptcy.

Nobody has forgotten the disaster, caused by the liquidation of the following insurance companies: The Canada Fire, The Providence, the Jacques-Cartier, the Dominion and the Fonciere. One million dollars, in round figures, was paid by the comparatively poorer classes, the farmers and the workingmen, sued before the tribunals of the Province for payment of notes for which they had received absolutely no consideration. Thousands of documents bearing the official stamps flooded our rural districts. During all that time the Gouin Government, whose duty, according to law, was to protect the insured, against the bad administration of the companies and against the costs of liquidation, took no action whatever. Why? The reason is very plain. Amongst the Presidents and the Directors of the defunct companies, the Government had a large number of its deputies, all of them their most abject slaves.

As far back as 1909, the loyal opposition drew the attention of the Government to that fact and requested it to protect the assured. Mr. Gouin and his Ministers never acted; notwithstanding the fact that the policies were made out with the clause that "THEY WERE ISSUED UNDER THE GUARANTEE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT."

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The following votes speak for themselves:—

On the 13th of May, 1910, Mr. Sylvestre, member for Montcalm, proposed the following motion:

MR. SYLVESTRE'S MOTION.

"While willing to vote the supplies to His Majesty, this House regrets that the Government has not supervised and followed, as it was bound so to do according to law, the operations of the mutual fire insurance companies doing business in this Province; that it has allowed several of these companies to carry on business and to exploit the public, when they were manifestly insolvent and in contravention of the law; that it did not employ the means at its disposal to protect the public, and the policy-holders against the proceedings of the latter companies, and that it completely disregarded the pledges it had given this House in the matter during the last session of the Legislature."

"And this House considers that the Government deserves to be severely blamed and censured for its carelessness and neglect, which have been the cause of heavy pecuniary losses among all conditions of society in this province and more especially among the farming and working classes."

And a debate arising thereupon.

The motion in amendment being put before the House, the following division ensued. The names were recorded as follows:

For:—Messrs. Bernard, Bourassa, Cousinaeu, D'Auteuil, La fontaine (Maskinonge), Lavergne, Patenaude, Pennington, Plante, Prevost, Sauve Sylvestre and Tellier.—13.

Against:—Messrs. Allard, Bluoin, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (L'Islet), D'Anjou, Decarie, Delage, Francoeur, Gaboury, Galipeault, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gouin, Kelly, Langlois (St. Sauveur), Leclerc, Letourneau, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morisset Petit, Taschereau and Theriault.—24.

(See page 360, Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, May 13th, 1910.)

In spite of the fact that a large number of the ministerial members absented themselves in order not to vote, the Government was satisfied with making non-committal promises and refused to protect the assured, who were nearly all forced by legal proceedings to pay large sums without having received any consideration whatsoever, and simply to fatten up speculators, protected by the wilful and persistent negligence of the Government.

On the 2nd of April, 1912, Mr. Sylvestre again took the matter up and proposed the following motion, which condenses the whole question:

"Mr. Sylvestre moved in amendment:

That all the words after "that" in the main motion be struck out and replaced by the following:

"Whereas, the Government has the power, and it is its duty, to watch over all fire insurance companies, organized under the laws of this Province;

"Whereas, under the law, no such company can do business without the authorization and consent of the Provincial Treasurer;

"Whereas, in order to receive the proper administration of such companies, the Lieutenant-Governor appoints an Insurance Inspector who is bound to act according to the instructions of the Provincial Treasurer;

"Whereas, the present inspector has been in office since the 1st June, 1891 (Journals, Legislative Assembly, 1911, p. 212);

"Whereas, according to articles 5377 and 5378, of the Revised Statutes, 1888, such inspector was bound to visit the head office of each company at least once a year, to carefully inspect the company's books and business and report to the Provincial Treasurer;

"Whereas, according to article 5379 of the said Revised Statutes, the Provincial Treasurer had the power to have an inquiry held, and all the affairs of each company fully investigated, in order to ascertain whether it was in position to carry out its engagements;

"Whereas, according to articles 5382, 5383, 5384, 5385 and 5386 of the said Revised Statutes, the Government had the power to forbid any company not offering the necessary guarantees to continue to do business and even to put it into liquidation;

"Whereas, according to the Act 63 Victoria, Chapter 35, sanctioned on the 23rd of March, 1900, the inspector was bound, once every five years, and even oftener at the discretion of the Provincial Treasurer, to value all the insurance policies of each company and to report to the Treasurer, when there might be any danger to the public through effecting insurances with such company;

"Whereas, the various provisions of the said Revised Statutes, 1888, have been replaced by the Act 8, Edward VII., Chapter 69, sanctioned on the 25th of April, 1908, and afterwards by the Revised Statutes, 1909, but that the powers and duties of the Government, of the Provincial Treasurer, and of the Insurance Inspector have substantially remained the same as before as regards insurance companies;

"Whereas, the following companies, which have done business in this province, were mutual insurance companies, were subject to inspection and to the supervision of the Provincial Treasurer, and were under the control of the Government which had the power, and whose duty it was to prevent them from doing business, if they did not offer the necessary security to their policy holders and to the public, namely: The Canada Fire, The Providence, the Jacques-Cartier, The Dominion and the Fonciere;

"Whereas, on the 6th of February, 1907, Mr. Taschereau, member for Montmorency (now Minister of Public Works and Labor), put a question to the Government whether it intended to appoint a commission to inquire into the operations and financial standing of the mutual insurance companies doing business in this province, and that the Government then replied that this matter was under consideration. Journals Legislative Assembly, 1907, page 104);

"Whereas, on the 28th of April, 1909, Honorable Mr. Weir officially stated to the House in reply to a question by Mr. D'Anjou, member for Rimouski, that he was informed: 1. That the "Canada Fire" had issued policies in which it restricted the assessments to 20 per cent. per annum on the deposit notes, and 2—That the Directors of that company had on the 10th of February, 1909, passed a resolution, changing this condition of their policies. (Journals Legislative Assembly, 1909, pp. 393 and 394);

"Whereas, during that session the Government was informed by several members during a regular sitting of the House, that different other mutual fire insurance companies were about to defraud their policy holders, that they had undertaken to obtain payment of the full amount of their deposit notes long before the term of the assurance contracts, and that they were cancelling their policies to the prejudice of policy holders;

"Whereas, the Prime Minister and Treasurer of the Province thereupon declared that they would, without delay, take all the measures requisite to protect the policy holders and the public in general;

"Whereas, during the session of 1910, the following companies were in liquidation, namely: The "Canada Fire," the "Jacques-Cartier" the "Fonciere," the "Dominion," and the "Providence";

"Whereas, the following question was then put to the Government;

"What has the Government done to protect the policy holders and the public with respect to these companies, and that the Government replied, as follows, by Sessional papers No. 35: "As the companies in liquidation have never complied with the provisions of the insur-

ance law, the Government has seen to the liquidation being carried out in such a manner that the policy holder and the public will have all the protection provided by the law;

"Whereas, the companies in liquidation disposed of their assets, without the interference of the Government, and that the policy-holders have generally been sued for the recovery of the amounts of their deposit notes;

"Whereas, the Government contented itself with giving to some of the policy-holders, before the Courts, the help of a lawyer or lawyers of its selection, and that it made no inquiry into the causes of the insolvency of the companies in liquidation or unto the nature or the source of their liabilities;

"Whereas, some members of this House, all partisans of the Government, were officers or directors of several of the companies which are to-day in liquidation;

"Whereas, it appears by the Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, for the year 1912, that the greater part of the receipts collected by the liquidators of the companies in liquidation were, as a rule, spent in law costs and management expenses, as follows:

1—	THE CANADA FIRE	
	Receipts.....	\$24,841.24
	Expenses.....	18,265.57
	(Votes and Proceedings, Leg. Ass., 1912, page 343).	
2—	THE PROVIDENCE	
	Receipts.....	8,912.72
	Expenses.....	7,893.22
	(Votes and Proceedings, Leg. Ass., 1912, page 629).	
3—	THE JACQUES-CARTIER	
	Receipts.....	12,664.48
	Expenses.....	9,384.13
	(Votes and Proceedings, Leg. Ass., 1912, page 630).	
4—	THE DOMINION	
	Receipts.....	6,936.41
	Expenses.....	6,841.62
	(Votes and Proceedings, Leg. Ass., 1912, page 632).	
5—	LA FONCIERE	
	Receipts.....	21,755.14
	Expenses.....	6,606.50
	(Votes and Proceedings, Leg. Ass., 1912, page 632).	

"Whereas, the failure of the said insurance companies has caused the loss of considerable sums to the policy-holders and the creditors of such companies;

"Whereas, all such losses would have been avoided if the Government had done its duty, by supervising according to law the operations of such companies, and by preventing them from doing business the moment they did not afford all the security desirable;

"Whereas, the Government has shown no diligence in protecting the policy-holders and the public, in spite of the warnings and requests it had received;

"Whereas, the negligence and carelessness of the Government are shown by the fact that it only produced on the 12th January, 1911, the report of the Inspector of Insurance for the year 1909." (Votes and Proceedings, Leg. Ass., 1911, page 149.)

This House is of opinion that the Government deserves to be blamed and censured for its carelessness and negligence, and requests it to better supervise hereafter all insurance companies doing business in this Province, so that the public may be protected as it is entitled to be.

This motion in amendment being put to the vote was negatived on the following division:

Yeas.:—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Dorris, Gault, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinonge), Lavergne, Patenaude, Pennington, Plante, Prevost, Sauve and Tellier.—15.

Nays.—Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Bissonnet, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), DIAGNEAULT, D'Anjou, Decarie, DELISLE, Desaulniers, Devlin, Dion, Dupuis, Finnie, Francœur, Gaboury, Gendron, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Hay, Kaine, LAFONTAINE (BERTHIER), Langlois (St. Sauveur), Letourneau, Levesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morisset, Mousseau, NEAULT, Perron, Petit, Pilon, Robert (Rowville), (St. Jean), Robillard, Roy, Seguin, Taschereau, Tessier, Theriault, TOURIGNY and Vilas.—48.

(Votes and Proceedings, Leg. Ass., April 2nd, 1912, page 704).

FARMERS AND WORKINGMEN OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ASK THE GOVIN GOVERNMENT TO ACCOUNT FOR YOUR SAVINGS, ENGULFED IN THE DISASTER, CAUSED BY THE NEGLIGENCE AND THE CARELESSNESS OF THE GOVERNMENT, WE MIGHT ADD THE COMPLICITY OF THE MINISTERIAL MEMBERS PROTECTED BY MR. GOVIN AND HIS MINISTERS.

SCANDAL NUMBER TWO.

The New Montreal Jail

THE MANIA OF BUILDING LARGE STRUCTURES.

THREE MILLION DOLLARS squandered up to the present time in a wasteful manner by the Gouin Government, and the end not yet in sight.

A palace for prisoners and undesirable immigrants who pollute our large cities, while the Government allows nothing, or practically nothing for our Commercial Academies, our Hospitals and our Orphans Homes.

Marble, electric fans, and fancy cut-glass partitions to harbor jail birds.

"What a superb building," exclaim the travellers passing at Bordeaux, near Montreal. Some of them wonder whether or not they have before them the Quebec Province Parliament buildings.

No, this star-shaped monument is the new prison of Montreal, the erection of which was commenced in 1907, and, notwithstanding its present splendor, is far from being terminated.

On the 14th of March, 1907, the Legislative Assembly authorized the construction of a new jail for the district of Montreal, the cost of which was to be defrayed by negotiating a loan **NOT EXCEEDING \$750,000**, which loan was also authorized. Three quarters of a million dollars to shelter prisoners, it was indeed a pretty penny.

Mr. Gouin and his Ministers immediately gave out a contract for an expenditure of \$790,000, namely, \$40,000 more than the amount voted by the House.

The work was commenced at once, and without calling the House together, without the permission of the members, fifteen days before the session, Mr. Gouin and his Ministers consented to give Mr. Pauze a second contract for an additional expenditure of \$810,000, and without consulting the House, engaged the credit of the Province for nearly one million dollars.

In the face of this scandalous state of things, on the 28th of May, 1909, Mr. Prevost, seconded by Mr. Bourassa, proposed the following motion :

PREVOST MOTION.

" The Honorable Mr. Prevost in amendment proposes, seconded by Mr. Bourassa :

" This House cannot concur in these resolutions, and blames the Government for having infringed upon the prerogatives of Parliament and overlooked in a flagrant manner the rights of the representatives of the people, by engaging the credit of this Province, on the eve of the opening of the House, for such a considerable amount destined to pay for the erection of a prison, excessively expensive for the district of Montreal, and in so depriving the representatives of the people of the right that is theirs, of being consulted with reference to the expenditure or the use of the public's money.

This amendment being put up for a vote, and the roll being called, the House is divided as follows :

Yeas.—Messrs. Bernard, Bourassa, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Gault, Giard, Lavergne, Patenaude, Pennington, Plante, Sauve, Sylvestre and Tellier—14.

Nays.—Messrs. Bissonnet, Blouin, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (L'Islet), Daigneault, D'Anjou, Decarie, Delage, Delisle, Devlin, Dion, Dorris, Finnie, Francœur, Galipeault, Gendron, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Kelly, Laferte, Lafontaine (Berthier), Leclerc, Lemieux, Letourneau, Levesque, Mackenzie, Marchand, Mercier, Morisset, Mousseau, Neault, Ouellette, Pilon, Reed, Robert, Roy, Seguin, Taschereau, Tessier, Theriault, Tourigny, Vilas, Walker and Weir—47.

(Votes and Proceedings, Leg. Ass., page 609.)

In spite of the above protestation of the real friends of the people, Mr. Gouin sneered at the electorate and did not desist.

Do you wish to form an idea as to the methods of this government (of so-called business-men) ? ! !—In 1907, Mr. Gouin tells us that the cost of the new jail will not exceed \$750,000, and immediately he gives out a contract calling for \$790,000.

In 1098, Mr. Taschereau, minister of Public Works, declares officially that the cost of the new prison will total up to one million.

On the 5th of April, 1908, the Government announces that it has given out another contract for \$810,000.

In 1909, Mr. Taschereau, speaking officially, proclaims that the prison will be completed in September, 1910.

In May, 1909, the Government obtains an authorization to borrow \$1,500,000.

May 8th, 1911, again Mr. Taschereau announces officially that the jail will be finished in February, 1912.

September 4th, 1911, the Government, without consulting the House, grants Mr. Beauregard a third contract, for an additional price of \$884,722.32.

February 1st, 1912, for the third time, Mr. Taschereau officially informs us that the prison will be completed on August 1st, 1912.

Moreover, Mr. Taschereau also advised the House that the prison had cost \$2,161,539.20. That the jail is not completed and that the cost will surely total up to about \$2,850,000, or about three million dollars, which does not comprise the fitting up, furniture and other expenses, which will make the entire cost about \$4,000,000 in round numbers.

Therefore, the Government has lied three times, before the House in full session, and that by the authorized voice of its Ministers.

It has lied about the cost of the prison.

It has lied about the date of the completion of the work.

It is not surprising that the jail should cost so much. The electors have only to consult the plans and specifications to be made aware of the extravagance and the wastefulness which the Government has been guilty of in this instance.

It is within marble halls, with copper and brass trimmings, and with hand-forged iron and steel, that the Government lodges its prisoners.

While our farmers and settlers are contented with the ordinary country life, the Government furnishes its boarders with "electric fans" during the summer, water closets of the best quality of enamel ware, the best of baths described in the Standard Pittsburg Catalogue, with painted enamel ware in the interior; urinaries with marble sides and backs, hot and cold water, electric lights in each of the cells, etc., etc. All these details are to be found in the documents of the House.

(See answers to the orders of the Legislative Assembly during the sessions 1911 and 1912, deposited on the table of the House.)

We will quote textually document number 67 for the session of 1911, under date of the 21st of February, page 245.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN THE CELLS.

"Each prisoner's cell, as indicated in the plans, shall have a special cell light indicated by the letters 'C. L.' It shall be placed in such a manner that, in order to change the lamps, it may be taken out of the interior, without the necessity of entering the cells or IN ANY WAY DISTURB THE PRISONER."

We shall not mention the fact that the largest part of the wood-work is made of white oak, all the floors are of hard wood with pure linseed oil finish, sand-papered and with three coats of varnish, and the glass partitions cost considerably.

On the 27th of March, 1912, Mr. Cousineau made the following motion :

"That all the words after 'That' be struck out of the main motion and replaced by the following :

"Whereas, by the Act 7, Edward VII, Chapter 36, sanctioned on the 14th of March, 1907, the Legislature authorized the construction of a new jail for the district of Montreal, as well as a loan not to exceed \$750,000 to pay the cost thereof;

"Whereas, on the 16th of September, 1907, the Government gave a contract for certain works on the said goal to Messrs. J. B. Pauze & Co. for the price of \$790,000;

"Whereas, on the 11th of March, 1908, the Honorable Mr. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works and Labor, declared officially before this House, in reply to a question put by Honorable Mr. Leblanc, member for Laval, that the works on the new goal had been begun and that the cost of said jail would be about one million. (Journals Leg. Ass., 1908, page 68.)

"Whereas, on the 5th of April, 1909, the Government gave to the said J. B. Pauze & Co. a second contract for the said jail for the additional price of \$810,000;

"Whereas, on the same day, the 5th of April, 1909, the Honourable Mr. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works and Labor, stated officially to this House in reply to a question put by Mr. Mousseau, member for Soulanges, that he foresaw, according to the contracts then in course of being carried out, that the new jail would be completed in September, 1910. (Journal Legislative Assembly, 1909, page 262);

"Whereas, by the Act 9, Edward VII, Chapter 46, sanctioned on the 29th of May, 1909, the Legislature authorized a loan not to exceed \$1,500,000, in the stead and place of the loan above mentioned to pay the cost of the said jail;

"Whereas, the said last mentioned act was adopted in spite of the formal opposition of the following members, namely: Messrs. Bernard, Bourassa, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Gault, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinonge), Lavergne, Patenaude, Pennington, Plante, Prevost, Sauve, Sylvestre and Tellier. (Journals Legislative Assembly, 1909, pages 609, 610, 611);

"Whereas, on the 8th of February, 1911, Hon. Mr. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works and Labor, stated officially in this House, in reply to a question by Mr. Cousineau, member for Jacques-Cartier, that the construction works of the said jail would be finished in February, 1912; and whereas, he added in regard to the cost of the jail: 'as the time has not yet come for providing for the furniture and inner laying out of the jail, it is not possible to say how much the whole undertaking will cost when the works are finished';

"Whereas, on the 4th of September, 1911, the Government gave to Mr. Henri Beaugregard a third contract for the said jail for the further price of \$884,722.30;

"Whereas, on the 1st of February, 1912, Hon. Mr. Taschereau, Minister of Public Works and Labor, stated officially to this House, in reply to a question by Mr. Cousineau, member for Jacques-Cartier, that the said jail has already cost \$2,161,539.20, that it will cost about \$2,850,000 when completed, and that it will be finished on the 1st of August, 1912. (Votes and Proceedings 1912, page 192);

"Whereas, the Government has not consulted the House upon any of the three contracts herein above mentioned, before assenting thereto and signing the same;

"Whereas, the House has several times been lead into error by the ministerial declarations as to the total cost of the said jail and as to the date when that undertaking will be completed;

"Whereas, the expenditure with respect to the said structure has assumed, and continues to assume exaggerated and really alarming proportions;

"This House is of opinion that the Government has shown itself to be extravagant in this undertaking, has wasted the public moneys, has ignored the interest of the province, and merits the censure and blame of this House."

This motion being put to the vote, the following division ensued:

Yeas:—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Gault, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinonge), Lavergne, Patenaude, Pennington, Plante, Prevost, Sauve, Sylvestre and Tellier.—14.

Nays:—Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Bissonnet, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (L'Islet), Daigneault, Decarie, Delisle, Desaulniers, Devlin, Dion, Dupuis, Francœur, Gaboury, Gendron, Geoffrion, Godbout,

Gosselin, Gouin, Hay, Kelly, Lafontaine (Berthier), Leclerc, Letourneau, Levesque, McKenzie, Mercier, Mousseau, Petit, Pilon, Reed, Robert (Rouville), Robert (St. Jean), Robillard, Seguin, Tanguay, Taschereau, Tessier, Therriault, Therrien and Tourigny.—42.

(Votes and Proceedings, Legislative Assembly, March 27th, 1912, page 645).

Electors, Mr. Tellier's policy does not consist in lodging jail birds within marble halls. Let us protect our workingmen, our farmers and our settlers.

Instead of paying \$4,000,000 for a large building, let us build commercial academies in our smaller towns, and let us encourage elementary education.

Let us distribute the money amongst the little children of the people, and not to build palaces for the assassins, the thieves and the drunkards.

"THE COST OF A PRISONER."

Last year, the old Montreal jail never housed more than 457 prisoners at the one time, which goes to show that a prison with seven or eight hundred cells, would have been sufficient for at least fifty years in the district of Montreal. In spite of that, the Government has erected a jail of twelve hundred cells. So that, instead of paying one million and a half, the province first, and the district of Montreal afterwards, will have to pay three or four millions.

Three or four millions, do you realize how much these figures represent for the maintenance of one prisoner alone.

Let us consider, three millions only. At four per cent. such a capital would exact an interest of \$120,000 per annum.

To these figures must be added the salary of the employees, the cost of maintenance of such a larger building, heating, lighting, etc., etc. Let us say \$100,000 per year at least. In order to pay the interest on the cost of construction and the maintenance of the building, we shall then have to spend \$220,000 per annum. Let us place the average number of prisoners at 500. TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS DIVIDED BY 500 WOULD GIVE US EXACTLY \$440.

EACH PRISONER OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL WILL THEN COST \$440 FOR HIS MAINTENANCE EACH YEAR. HOW MANY HONEST MEN CAN AFFORD SUCH A RENT?

HOW MANY LADY TEACHERS EARN LESS THAN ONE THIRD OF THAT AMOUNT FOR THE PRIVILEGE OF EDUCATING OUR CHILDREN?

HOW MANY FATHERS HAVE A TENTH PART OF THAT AMOUNT TO GIVE TO EACH OF THEIR CHILDREN?

SCANDAL NUMBER THREE.

The Journal of Agriculture

\$300,000 wasted for the glorification of Mr. Gouin and his Government.

Forty-Seven Thousand Dollars Per Year Abstracted from the Moneys of the Farmers in Order to Fatten up "Le Canada," which, day by day, Extols the Glory of Mr. Gouin, of His Ministers and of his Slave Members.

Thousands of dollars paid to "Le Canada" without any call for tender.

Each morning the newspaper called "Le Canada" is scattered all over the Province, and each morning it tells us that Mr. Gouin is the saviour of the Province, that his Ministers are great men and the ministerial members and followers the most honest people in the world.

Do you realize, electors, what is the cost of this continuous flow of adulation, the sole aim of which is to throw the wool over your eyes with reference to the real merits of the present Government, which is now coming before you once more to try and obtain a new lease of life, in order to enjoy for a few more years the power which has not yet impoverished any of the men who form the Government?

On the 22nd of April, 1910, Mr. Bourassa made the following interpellation :

"What total sum has been paid out of the Provincial Treasury each year, since July 1st, 1904, to "La Compagnie de Publication du Canada," for subscriptions, advertisements, printing, binding, distribution and any other cause whatsoever ?

Answer by Honorable Mr. Mackenzie :

Year.	Amount.
1904-05.....	\$ 21,992.60
1905-06.....	23,227.93
1906-07.....	23,490.34
1907-08.....	24,528.67
1908-09.....	25,114.90
1909-10.....	18,838.35
	<hr/>
	\$ 137,192.79

(Journals Leg. Ass., 22 April, 1910, page 217).

The largest part of the above amount is paid out to the newspaper "Le Canada" for the printing of the "Journal de l'Agriculture" (The Agricultural Journal), and the said sum is subtracted from the funds voted for the subvention of agricultural pursuits and of the farming associations of this province. Moreover, the Government allows the company of publication "Le Canada" to retain all the revenues deriving from the advertisements, amounting to at least \$16,000 per year. If we add that amount to the subsidies of the Government, namely, \$137,192.79, we find that up to the year 1910 inclusively, since 1904-05, "Le Canada," SIMPLY TO SING THE GLORIES OF THE MINISTERS, has gnawed from the public treasury during six years the sum of \$233,192.97.

Besides the above amount the Government pays \$5,000 to the Managing Editor of the paper, settles for the costs of the mails and distribution, and allows "Le Canada" to pocket the price of the subscriptions, and all the ordinary subscriptions which are paid by the Government itself.

We do not hesitate to say that if we add the sums paid during the years 1910, 1911 and the current year, the Government has permitted the publication company of "Le Canada" to realize, from the people's money, a sum of \$300,000 in the space of a few years. IT IS A BARE-FACE SCANDAL.

The Ministers and the ministerial members thus pay their adulators and press agents from the moneys voted by the House for the farmers of this Province.

Many and many a time, Mr. Bernard, member for Shefford, on the floor of the House, speaking authoratively in the name of responsible editors of this province, has offered the Government to take over the "Journal d'Agriculture" for the sole privilege of keeping the revenues

which accrue from the advertisements, that is to say FOR NOTHING, and without withdrawing a penny from the budget of the Department of Agriculture.

The Government has always refused.

On the 29th of March, 1912, Mr. Lavergne proposed the following motion :

"That, while concurring in this resolution, this House regrets that the Government, under the pretext of publishing a Journal of Agriculture, allows the Compagnie de Publication du Canada to pocket scandalous profits.

"That as the consideration for such profits taken out of the moneys voted for agriculture and for agricultural associations of this province, the company publishes a newspaper, "Le Canada," which reasonably or unreasonably praises the Government and its Ministers and serves as electoral literature for the Ministerial members of the House;

"That responsible publishers have offered to publish the "Journal d'Agriculture" and be satisfied with the profits of the advertisements alone, and without its costing the Province a cent ;

"That the Government would not even consider such offers and rejected them without taking them into account;

"That the Journal costs the Province considerable amounts every year;

"That the Government has with the Compagnie de Publication du Canada an onerous contract whereby it undertakes :

(a) To supply the Compagnie de Publication du Canada with all the editorial articles, paying the editors an amount of \$5,000 yearly;

(b) To pay heavy postages;

(c) To allow the Compagnie de Publication du Canada to benefit exclusively by certain subscriptions in addition to the ordinary subscription price paid by the Government;

(d) To give the Compagnie de Publication du Canada, in a disguised shape, the total revenue from advertisements amounting to over \$16,000 per annum;

(e) To further pay the Compagnie de Publication du Canada a yearly amount of at least \$24,000, representing the amount of the subscriptions;

"That, notwithstanding such large amounts paid to the Compagnie de Publication du Canada, the Journal of Agriculture is badly got up, badly edited, of no value to the farming classes, in nowise attains the end in view, and, moreover, by its advertisement of farms in the United States, the Government encourages emigration out of this province, to the great detriment of the latter;

"That, moreover, it allows it to publish advertisements of intoxicating liquors and patent medicines which poison the people;

"That such conduct on the part of the Government is unjust and anti-patriotic, and deserves the censure of the house and of the Province."

At one o'clock, pursuant to order, the House adjourns.

Mr. Lavergne's amendment being put before the House, was thrown out by the following division :

Yeas.—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Gault, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinonge), Lavergne, Patenaude, Pennington, Plante, Prevost, Sauve, Sylvestre. Total 13.

Nays.—Messrs. Allard, BENOIT, BISSONNETT, CARBON-NEAU, CARDIN, Caron (L'Islet), Daigneault, D'Anjou, Decarie, DELISLE, Desaulniers, Devlin, Din, Dorris, Finnie, Francoeur, Gaboury, Galipeault, Gendron, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Guin, Kaine, Kelly, LAFONTAINE (BERTHIER), Langlois (St. Sauveur), Leclerc, Letourneau, LEVESQUE, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morrisset, Mousseau, NEAULT, Ouellette, Pilon, Robert (Rouville), ROBERT (ST. JEAN), Robillard, Roy, Seguin, Tanguay, Taschereau, Tessier, THERIAULT, TOURIGNY, Vilas, WALKER and Walsh. Total 51.

(Votes and Proceedings, Leg. Ass., March 29th, 1912, page 361.)

Electors, the members whose names appear in the above list in larger type, claim to be especially representing the agricultural classes and by their vote of the 29th of March, 1912, have permitted the newspaper called "Le Canada" to pilfer from the farmers of this province, hundreds of thousands of dollars which had been voted for their special benefit.

REMEMBER THIS TREASON ON POLLING DAY.

THE MONEY VOTED FOR THE FARMERS MUST BE USED FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FARMERS. SUCH IS THE DOCTRINE OF THE OPPOSITION.

IF MR. GOUIN, HIS MINISTERS AND HIS FRIENDS WISH TO HAVE BOUQUETS THROWN AT THEM LET THEM TAKE THE MONEY TO PAY THE BILLS OUT OF THEIR OWN POCKETS AND NOT OUT OF THE POCKETS OF THE FARMERS.

SCANDAL NUMBER FOUR

The School of Higher Commercial Studies

Six Hundred Thousand Dollars paid for a school frequented by 38 pupils only, out of whom three alone pay for their tuition.

Fifty Thousand Dollars per year for the Maintenance of the Building.

A LARGE CONTRACT, TO A LARGE CONTRACTOR FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A LARGE BUILDING.

In 1907, without any definite program, the Government decided to erect a school for higher commercial studies, the cost of which was not to exceed \$300,000, and the annual maintenance about \$20,000.

The House heard nothing more about the project, until Mr. Tellier, on the 24th of March, 1909, made the following interpellation: (Journals, Leg. Ass., 1909, page 962).

THE TELLIER INTERPELLATION.

1.—What is the present position of the plan or undertaking to establish a school of higher commercial studies, in the City of Montreal, under the Act 7, Edward VII, Chapter 23 ?

2.—How much has the Government spent for such purpose, to date ?

3.—In such a school actually open and in operation ?

4.—If not, when will it be ?

5.—What are the subjects of the course of study of such school ?

6.—Who are the persons composing the corporation of the school of higher commercial studies of Montreal ?

Answer by the Hon^{able} Roy:—

1.—The work of construction is begun.

2.—\$30,000.

3.—No.

4.—As soon as the work of construction is finished.

5.—The members of the corporation ARE AT PRESENT COMPLETING THE CURRICULUM OF THAT SCHOOL.

6.—The corporation consists of: (a) the principal, Mr. Auguste Joseph de Bray; (b) of five persons appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Chambre de Commerce: Messrs. Isaie Prefontaine, merchant; Charles F. Smith, manufacturer; Honore Gervais, M.P.; Joseph Contant, merchant, and Honore Mercier, advocate.

The Government then did not know what was to be taught in that school. In 1910, to the stupefaction of all the business men of the House, the Government asked for the permission to increase the annual subsidy from \$30,000 to \$50,000, and Mr. Bernard then proposed the following amendment:

"This House regrets that the Government while increasing the annual subsidy destined to the School for Higher Commercial Studies of Montreal, from \$30,000 to \$50,000, has decided to decrease from \$43,532.80 to 39,532.80 the annual grant, to about 600 model schools, academies and other institutions of learning in all the Counties of the Province, such diminution being of a nature which will tend to enray the progress of popular education in the Province."

This amendment was rejected, every one of the Ministerial members voting against it.

On the 7th of January, 1911, Mr. Langlois, member for St. Louis, made the following interpellation: (Journals, Leg. Ass., 1911, page 27).

1.—How many pupils are at present attending the School for Higher Commercial Studies in Montreal?

2.—How many students pay their fees, and how many hold scholarships?

3.—What is the number, and what are the names of each professor, and how much is each paid?

Answer by the Honorable Mr. Decarie:

1.—32.

2.—Three pay their fees and 29 ARE NURSERIES.

3.—Director, A. J. DeBray, salary	\$3,500.00
Messrs. H. Laureys.....	1,800.00
G. Lechien.....	1,800.00
E. Montpetit.....	1,800.00

Rev. P. F. X. Bellavance, S. J., Rev. M. A. Desrosier, Mr. A. Duval, Mr. W. H. Atherton, Hon. Judge J. A. Laurondeau, have a salary of three dollars per hour of lecture. Messrs. J. Contant, C. Martin, J. Quintal, teach the practice of business. A sum of \$1,200 is appropriated for this chair, and its professors are paid at a pro-rate of the hours of lecture which they give.

THE SECOND TELLIER INTERPELLATION.

1.—How much has been spent to date, for the establishment of the School of Higher Commercial Studies at Montreal?

Answer.—\$594,014.38.

2.—What is the total cost of the school ground?

Ans.—\$111,610, after deduction of the amount brought by the sale of the material.

3.—What is the cost of the building to date?

Ans.—\$447,494.38.

4.—How much will the building cost when completed?

Ans.—\$447,494.38.

5.—How much has the furniture and equipment of the said school cost or how much will they cost?

Ans.—About \$45,000.

6.—How much has been borrowed to date, to carry out this undertaking?

Ans.—\$500,000.

7.—What are, for each loan, the date of the loan, the sum borrowed, the date of maturity, the rate of interest, the amount realized, the cost of the loan and the name of the lender?

Answer.—(a) 1st June, 1909.

(b) 1st February, 1949.

(c) 4 per cent.

(d) \$495,950.

(e) None.

(f) Meredith & Co., brokers, Montreal.

8.—How many pupils were at the school last year?

Ans.—33.

9.—How many pupils are at the school at present?

Answer.—38.

Out of the 38 pupils, three alone pay for their tuition, the others are all bursaries.

Mr. Tellier and his lieutenants exposed the ridicule and disastrous policy of the Government, and Mr. Lavergne, on the 21st of March, 1912, proposed the following motion (Journals, Leg. Ass., 1912, page 580) :

" That, while consenting to vote the supplies, this House declares :

1.—" That the School for Higher Commercial Studies of Montreal, established by the Act 7, Edward VII., Chap. 23, has not met the needs of the Province, nor realized the Government's aspirations;

2.—" That the said school, which is supposed to have been asked for by the Chambre de Commerce of Montreal, has never received a cent of the subsidy of \$5,000, which the said Chambre de Commerce was authorized to pay it by section 5 of this act;

3.—" That the Corporation of the School for Higher Commercial Studies of Montreal was authorized, by Section 2 of the Act, to borrow the sum of \$300,000 for the establishment of the said school ;

4.—" That such loan was increased by Section 1 of the Act 8, Ed. VII., Chap. 30, to the sum of \$500,000;

5.—" That, subsequently, by Section 1, of the Act 1, Geo. V., Chapter 21, the power to borrow was increased to the amount of \$600,000;

6.—" That the yearly subsidy which the Province was to pay to that institution was fixed, by Section 4, of the Act 7, Edward VII., Chapter 23, at \$20,000;

7.—" That such subsidy was increased to the amount of \$30,000 by Section 2, of the Act 8, Ed. VII., chapter 30 ;

8.—" That, subsequently, by Section 2, of the Act 1, Geo. V., Chapter 21, such yearly subsidy attained the figure of \$50,000;

9.—" That the figures above given for this Corporation, were based on incomplete data, without a business basis, pledging the Province to inconsiderate and ill-defined expense, and to a project the financial extent whereof the Government was ignorant ;

10.—" That the curriculum of that school contains nothing more than the matters already taught in our primary schools, commercial or classical colleges and universities ;

11.—" That this school is attended by 38 students, three only of whom pay fees ;

12.—" That this school has many professors, whose salaries amount to over \$12,000 a year, and that each of these thirty-eight students yearly costs the Province a sum amounting to nearly \$700;

13.—" That the teaching of this school is, in consequence of the law, neutral and Godless ;

14.—" That, consequently, this school is a serious danger for our public instruction and a serious blow to the prerogatives of the Catholic majority and to the privileges of the Protestant minority of this Province ;

15.—“ That this school, granting diplomas which must be countersigned by the Provincial Secretary, who also appoints the professor, is destined to become a State University without religious denomination.

“ That, consequently, this House declares that this school is useless from the standpoint of public instruction, ruinous for the Province, and a heavy burden upon the Treasury ; that it is not adapted for the purpose for which it was founded ; is pernicious in its workings and dangerous in its aims ; and that, so far, the result has been the granting of a heavy contract to a big contractor for the erection of a large building ;

“ And this House severely censures the Government for not having devoted the sums already paid, and being paid by the Province for this school (either directly or in the name of ‘ the Corporation of the School for Higher Commercial Studies,’ for the building and maintenance of that institution—to increasing the salaries of teachers in our primary schools and maintaining commercial academies in our small towns.”

Upon the vote being taken, the following members of the Gouin Government voted against the amendment :

Against:—Messrs. Benoit, Bissonnet, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L’Islet), Daigneault, D’Anjou, Decarie, Delisle, Desaulniers, Dion, Francœur, Galipeault, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Kaine, Lafontaine (Berthier), Letourneau, Levesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morrisset, Mousseau, Petit, Pilon, Robert (Rouville), Robert (St. Jean), Seguin, Taschereau, Tessier, Therrien, Tourigny and Walsh—36.

For—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, Gault, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinonge), Lavergne, Patenaude, Prevost and Sylvestre—9.

SUCH IS THE INCONSIDERATE EXPENSE FOR THE SOLE AIM OF SATISFYING THE VANITY OF OUR MINISTERS, WHOSE AMBITION IS TO BUILD LARGE BUILDINGS WITHOUT OCCUPANTS, AND LARGE SCHOOLS WITHOUT PUPILS.

HOW MUCH BETTER WOULD THE \$600,000 have been utilized to construct and maintain primary schools and commercial academies in all the centres of the Province.

WHAT BETTER USE COULD THE YEARLY \$50,000 be made off THAN TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONGST THE POORLY-PAID TEACHERS OF OUR PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

SCANDAL NUMBER FIVE.

The Lanctot Scandal

Mr. Gouin's Deputy Minister derives large revenues from private legislation.

The thousands of dollars that the Province allows him are not deemed sufficient.

With the knowledge of the Prime Minister, Mr. Lanctot is serving two masters and is drawing pay from both.

"Article 640 of the Revised Statutes acquaints us with the fact that for a consideration of \$2,000 per year, Mr. Lanctot is a public officer of the province, and that he is a Deputy Minister.

"Article 643 provides for the remuneration to be raised to \$3,000, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

"Public accounts show that Mr. Lanctot draws \$3,000 every year, and moreover a grant of \$1,000 yearly is made to him by the Province.

"Article 675 of the same statutes, REVISED BY HIMSELF, states that Mr. Lanctot had to be sworn in in the following terms: 'I, Charles Lanctot, swear that I shall discharge the duties of my position as Assistant Attorney General with honesty and justice and that I shall receive no sum of money in any consideration whatever, for what I have done, while in the execution of my duties, with the aim to further the purchase or the exchange of anything by or with the government, besides my salary or what shall be allowed me by the law or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. And so help me God. (Signed), CHARLES LANCTOT.

"Article 674, states that a Deputy Minister who having been sworn in does not live up to his pledges, shall be immediately discharged.

"Article 675, states that the Deputy Minister is in charge of the business which is transacted in the Department under the direction of the Minister, and exercises the same powers and duties that are assigned to him by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council."

Mr. Lanctot then is vested with the same powers as the Attorney General, Sir Lomer Gouin. He is then, according to Article 713 of the same statutes, REVISED BY HIMSELF, the Crown Officer.

He is the official legal adviser of the Lieutenant-Governor and the attorney of the Executive Committee of the Province of Quebec.

He has the same powers, privileges and duties, as are attached to the office of Attorney-General and Solicitor-General of England by law and usage, as far as they are applicable in this province.

He gives his advice to the different heads of department on all questions of the law having reference to said departments or growing out of their administration.

In his "Treatise of Parliamentary Law," Todd states that the Solicitor-General of England has charge of looking after public and private legislation. It is his duty to see that the charters granted by letters patents do not infringe upon the rights of the state; more so, that the charters given by special law of the Legislature do not encroach in any way upon the prerogatives of the different departments of the Government of the Province.

All the members of the Legislature, since Confederation and of the Parliament since the Union, know that by law and by usage, is the duty of the Attorney-General or of the Solicitor-General and consequently of his Deputy Minister, to supervise private and public legislation in the interests of the State or of the Province according to the case.

That is the reason why the Province of Quebec pays to its Deputy Attorney-General a salary of \$4,000 per year, which salary is taken from the Provincial Treasury. THE FOREGOING ARE THE DUTIES WHICH HE IS SUPPOSED TO PERFORM.

Mr. Lanctot, Deputy Attorney-General for several years, besides the salary allowed him by law or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, draws a considerable amount every year, for services to municipal corporations or commercial corporations, and even for public corporations who apply to the Quebec Government to obtain

powers that are contrary to the rights and interests of the Province, which is supposed to be under the protection of Mr. Lanctot and his Minister, Sir Lomer Gouin, as law officer of the Crown.

For instance, when Mr. Lanctot receives \$1,000 from the city of Montreal the fact is undeniable. Mr. Lanctot receives a salary from the Province of Quebec and another one from the city of Montreal, although he is being paid out of the public's money to protect the interests of the state which might be in conflict with those of the city of Montreal.

Therefore, he is being paid by both litigants in the suit, HE SERVES TWO MASTERS AT THE SAME TIME, and that with the knowledge, the approbation, and as Lavergne used to say, "with the absolution of his Minister, Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec."

But, replies Mr. Gouin, Mr. Lanctot has the right to practice his profession as a lawyer, the law is very plain about that.

No one ever said the contrary. Nobody reproaches Mr. Lanctot with the fact that he is practising as a lawyer.

What we do find fault with, is that he is the lawyer of both parties in the litigation; to be paid on the one side for the protection of the interests of the Province, and on the other side to receive remunerations from the municipal corporations or commercial corporations, to look after the interests of the latter which might conflict with those of the Province. Once more, we repeat it, this is a case of serving two masters.

"But Mr. Lanctot is one of the luminaries of the Bar," exclaims Mr. Gouin, 'his services are very precious to us, and the Province derives great benefit from his legal knowledge.' "

We shall not attempt to contest that statement, and we know that, in so doing, we shall immensely please the Prime Minister who, at the general surprise, in such circumstances, makes use of all his talent to defend his assistant.

Far from being an argument in his favor, Mr. Lanctot's knowledge becomes a menace to the Province which pays him when it is used for the benefit of individuals and corporations attempting to infringe upon the Licence Law or in the public domain, etc., in other words the interests of the corporations being diagonally opposite to the interests of the Treasury Department, the Land Forests or the Mines and Fisheries departments.

"But, continues the Prime Minister " the House has named law officers, and Mr. Lanctot is not one of them. But according to statute Mr. Lanctot is the law officer of the Crown. The Prime Minister was so well aware of the fact that Mr. Lanctot had to supervise the legis-

lation even private of this Province, that for several years, under his special instructions, his Assistant Attorney-General was present at the sittings of the private bills committee and several times so far forgot himself as to join in the debates.

What was the reason of his presence there, if he had nothing to do with private legislation? What spectacle did he offer us?

He directed the deliberations of the private bills committee, while at the same time, before the very same committee were at stake, the interests of the Province which paid him his salary and the interests of the municipal or commercial corporations by which he was also being remunerated.

We ask of the Attorney-General, we ask even of the servile press, which took up Mr. Lanctot's defence, IF THIS IS NOT A SCANDAL?

Did those who were not paying Mr. Lanctot to draw and revise their bills have not the right to fear that they would not receive the same consideration from the paid officer of the Province.

What would be the comments, were a substitute of Attorney-General, Mr. D. A. Lafortune, for instance, whose profound judicial knowledge every one is conversant with, while being paid by the Province as Crown Attorney, should receive moneys from the accused or their lawyers in order to prepare their legal proceedings with reference to their defence?

Such is the case of Mr. Lanctot.

Who is responsible for this state of things?

Mr. Lanctot? No. He is just a Deputy Minister, a mere employee.

IT IS THE MINISTER. Yes, The Minister who suffers, nay encourages this strange behaviour in his department is Sir Lomer Gouin, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec and Attorney-General.

IT IS THE GOVERNMENT.

The ones responsible to the people are the members, all the ministerial members who cynically applaud their chief when he absolves his deputy minister and his representative.

The members who prevent Mr. Lanctot from answering, when asked by the opposition before the public accounts committee, how many thousands of dollars the Prime Minister permits him to gather in by encouraging, in his own department, this "little business," are responsible.

This is not all. All the reports of the officer in law cannot be submitted to the Committee on private bills without having been first initialed by Mr. Lanctot, and accompanied by his O.K. What do these letters and initials represent? In whose name would Mr. Lanctot affix his initials to the documents.

Is it in the name of Mr. Lanctot, Assistant Attorney-General? Is it also in the name of Mr. Lanctot, at the same time attorney for the public, municipal or commercial corporations, who demand of the House powers out of all common rights, and which might be and are in conflict with the interests of the Province, the representative of which was Mr. Lanctot?

Instead of punishing his Deputy Minister, Mr. Lanctot, Mr. Gouin instructs his servile majority to vote him an increase in salary.

On the 3rd of April, Mr. Prevost made the following motion: (Votes and Proceedings, Leg. Ass., page 240).

"How much has the Government paid Mr. Charles Lanctot during the past fiscal year?

- a. As salary, remuneration, bonus or recompense.
- b. As fees.
- c. As travelling expenses.

Answers—Salary, Assistant Attorney General . . . \$3,000
 Commission for revising the Statutes . . \$2,000
 Allowance for legal services \$1,000
 No sum as bonus or recompense.

- b. For fees, Nothing.
- c. For travelling expenses, \$490.

Question number 2.—How much has it paid him under each of such heads every year, from the 1st of July, 1905 to date?

Answer.—For the years from the 1st of July, 1905, he received as Assistant Attorney-General, the annual salary and allowance above mentioned and as a member of the Commission for the revision of the statutes, under the head of salary, as determined by law:

1905-06—As Secretary	\$1,000.00
1906-07— "	1,000.03
1907-08— "	833.33
1908-09—As Commissioner	1,693.55
1909-10— "	2,000.00

Traveling expenses during the same period of time for the revision of the Statutes, \$126.70.

"He received as bonus, recompense or fees during the same years. His travelling expenses are given in the Public Accounts every year.

"For the current fiscal year he has been paid his salary to date as Assistant Attorney-General, and, for legal services, to the amount of \$3,000 and \$1,000 respectively per annum, and \$1,166.65 for salary as a member of the Commission now ended, for the revision of the Statutes.

"Travelling expenses during the same year, including a trip to London to represent the Province before the Privy Council, \$1,560. During the current year, he has received nothing as bonus, recompense or fees.

"Whereas, with the knowledge of the Government, notwithstanding the large amounts which he has drawn from the Province, Mr. Lanctot has made use of his position in order to receive large sums from commercial and municipal corporations and this, from private legislation, the supervision of which is part of his duties, which bills he actually did initial on the reports of the law officer;

"Whereas, Mr. Lanctot has served two masters at the one time and that with the knowledge of the Government.

"This House regrets that the Government has allowed such a scandalous state of things to exist, and deserves the censure of this House and of the electors of this Province."

This motion in amendment being put to the vote was lost on the following division:

Yeas—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinonge), Patenaude, Plante, Prevost, Sylvestre and Tellier.—9.

Nays.—Messrs. Allard, Bissonnet, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Daigneault, Decarie, Desaulniers, Devlin, Dion, Dorris, Finnie, Francœur, Gaboury, Gendron, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Hay, Kane, Lafontaine (Berthier), Leclerc, Letourneau, Levesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morrisset, Neault, Perron, Petit, Pilon, Reed, Robert (Rouville), Robert (St. Jean), Robillard, Roy, Seguin, Tanguay, Taschereau, Tessier, Therrien, Tourigny, Vilas and Walsh.—46.

SCANDAL NUMBER SIX.

The Kelly Scandal

**MR. KELLY, MEMBER FOR BOANVENTURE, IS ACCUSED
BEFORE THE HOUSE OF SPECULATING
EVEN IN CROWN LANDS.**

**GOVERNMENT MANOEUVRES TO PREVENT THE TRUTH
FROM BEING KNOWN.**

**Thousands of dollars pilfered from the Province by R. N. Leblanc,
client, friend and associate of Mr. Kelly.**

**The mouth of the Bonaventure estuary is bought from the Govern-
ment for speculative purposes on timber limits.**

**Four thousand dollars of speculative investments proved when the
Government cancels the investigation.**

**At the Session of 1912 the Gouvernement refuses to produce original
documents led at the investigation, notwithstanding the
protests of the Opposition.**

On the 18th of May (Journals Leg. Ass., 1909, page 507), Mr. Prevost, member for Terrebonne, speaking on a question of privilege, made the following declaration:

"I, Jean Prevost, member of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, for the electoral district of Terrebonne, make the following declaration:

"I am credibly informed and believe myself in a position to establish:

"1.—That since January, 1905, to the knowledge and with the connivance of John Hall Kelly, member for the electoral district of Bonaventure, Robert Napoleon Leblanc, merchant and proprietor

of mills in the parish of St. Bonaventure, has had conceded or aided to concede for speculative purposes to various persons a considerable number of lots in the townships of Hamilton and Cox, in the said county of Bonaventure.

(2) That, since that date of January, 1905, the said Robert Napoleon Leblanc, directly or indirectly, on and out of the Crown Lands, and with the knowledge and connivance of the said John Hall Kelly, has made speculations which has brought him as well as the said John Hall Kelly, a considerable sum amounting to several thousands of dollars.

(3) In consequence, I propose that it be resolved that, in the public interest and in the interests of good government, it is necessary to inquire into these facts and that the present declaration be sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into and report upon the various facts and allegations contained therein, with power to examine persons and documents and take evidence under oath and in writing."

Mr. Prevost's request was to the effect that an investigation take place before the Committee of Privileges and Elections of the House, so that the whole matter might be concluded during the session. Mr. Gouin then arose and proposed the following amendment to the motion, which reads as follows: (Journals Leg. Ass., page 508, 1990.)

MR. GOUIN'S AMENDMENT.

"The Honorable Sir Lomer Gouin moved in amendment to the question, seconded by the Honorable Mr. Weir, that:

"Seeing the nature of the charges brought against the member for Bonaventure by the member for Terrebonne, which the latter thinks he is in a position to prove;

"Seeing that the proof of the facts with which the member for Bonaventure is charged will be lengthy and will necessitate the examination of a great many witnesses residing at Baie des Chaleurs, in the Province of Ontario and elsewhere;

"Seeing the advance stage of the session, and seeing that the House will sit three times a day until prorogation, thus preventing the Committee on Privileges and Elections from meeting to inquire into the said charges, and to report to this House before prorogation."

All the words after "That" be struck out and replaced by the following:

"That in the public interest and of the good government of this province, it is necessary to inquire fully into the said charges.

"That it be resolved that the said charges be referred to a select Committee consisting of the Honorable Mr. Weir, Messrs. Tellier, Roy, Tessier, Blouin and Patenaude, all members of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to inquire into the truth of the said charges brought against the member for Boaventure and to report thereon, with power to send for persons and papers, and to take evidence under oath in writing; the said committee to further have power to meet and sit after the prorogation of this House, and to report to the Lieutenant-Governor when its work is completed."

The sole aim of the above Gouin amendment was to prevent the investigation from taking place during the session.

The Government in order to smother the affair, had already on the 12th of May, through Provincial Treasurer Weir, presented the following sub-amendment :

MR. WEIR'S AMENDMENT TO THE AMENDMENT.

"That all the words after "That" in the first line of the proposed amendment be struck out and replaced by the following :

"Whereas, the member for Terrebonne declared in this House, on Tuesday, the 11th May, that he was prepared to make charges against the member for Bonaventure on the peril of his seat.

"Whereas, on the 12th inst., the said member for Terrebonne made direct charges against the honor and integrity of the member for Bonaventure.

"Whereas, the member for Bonaventure immediately asked that the accusations of the member for Terrebonne be made in writing during the present sitting.

"Whereas, the House had continued to sit until 2.45 of the morning of the 13th of May, and the member for Terrebonne has not yet made his charges in writing, that this House is of opinion that the charges verbally made by the member for Terrebonne were not made with the intention of proceeding therewith according to parliamentary rules, and that the House should now proceed with the order of the day."

The Honorable Mr. Prevost raised a point of order that the sub-amendment was not in order because it tended to make the member for Terrebonne state what he had not stated and it was contradictory to the main motion.

On Motion of the Honorable Mr. Prevost and with the unanimous consent of the House.

Ordered. That the point of order be withdrawn.

And the question put on the amendment to the proposed amendment, the House divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows :

Yeas.—Messrs. Blouin, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Cote, Daigneault, Delage, Delisle, Devlin, Dion, Gaboury, Godbout, Gosselin, Guin, Kaine, Laferte, Lafontaine (Berthier), Leclerc, Levesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morrisset, Neault, Roy, Taschereau, Tessier, Tourigny, Walsh, Weir.—29.

Nays.—Messrs. Bernard, Bourassa, Cousineau, D'Anjou, D'Autueil, Galt, Giard, Lavergne, Patenaude, Plante, Sylvestre, Tellier.—12.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

But Mr. Prevost did not throw up the sponge and proposed the following amendment : (Journals. Leg. Ass., 1909, page 512).

MR. PREVOST'S MOTION.

That he was credibly informed and believed himself in a position to establish :

(1) "That, since January, 1905, to the knowledge and with the connivance of John Hall Kelly, member for the electoral district of Bonaventure, Robert Napoleon Leblanc, merchant and proprietor of mills in the parish of St. Bonaventure, has had conceded or aided to concede for speculative purposes to various persons, a considerable number of lots in the townships of Hamilton and Cox, in the said county of Bonaventure.

(2) "That, since that date of January, 1905, the said Robert Napoleon Leblanc, directly or indirectly, on and out of the Crown Lands, and with the knowledge and connivance of the said John Hall Kelly, has made speculations which have brought him as well as the said John Hall Kelly, a considerable sum amounting to several thousands of dollars.

"It be resolved that, in the public interest and in the interests of good government, it is necessary to inquire into these facts and that the present declaration be sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into and report upon the various facts and allegations contained therein, with power to examine persons and documents and take evidence under oath and in writing.

"Whereas, on motion of the Honorable the Provincial Treasurer, this declaration was entered as a notice of motion to be considered to-day as the first order of the day.

"Whereas, this declaration of the member for Terrebonne contains a grave charge against the member for Bonaventure, and that, in consequence, the privileges of those two members and that of the House is at stake."

This House declares it to be urgent to convene without delay the Committee on Privileges and Elections to which this question should necessarily be referred in order that the said Committee may immediately inquire into the matter and report to the House during the present session." And the question being put on the amendment to the proposed amendment, the House divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows :

Yeas.—Messrs. Bernard, Bourassa, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Galt, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinonge), Lavergne, Patenaude, Pennington, Plante, Prevost, Sauve, Sylvestre, Tellier.—15.

Nays.—Messrs. Bissonet, Blouin, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Daigneault, D'Anjou, Decarie, Delage, Delisle, Devlin, Dion, Finnie, Francoeur, Gaboury, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Kaine, Laferte, Lafontaine (Berthier), Leclerc, Letourneau, Levesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morrisset, Musseau, Neault, Ouellette, Pilon, Petit, Reed, Robert, Roy, Seguin, Taschereau, Tessier, Theriault, Tourigny, Vilas, Walker, Weir.—45.

So it passed in the negative.

The sub-amendment of Mr. Prevost was naturally bowled over by the ministerial majority, and in order to stir up more trouble and to complicate things, the Government had Mr. Geoffrion, seconded by Mr. Levesque, to propose another sub-amendment which reads as follows : (Journals Leg. Ass., 1909, pages 513 and 516).

Mr. Geoffrion moved in amendment to the proposed amendment, seconded by Mr. Levesque, That the following words be added at the end thereof :

"Whereas, the Committee cannot sit after prorogation, this House expresses the hope that an act will be voted this session to appoint the members of that committee, commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the truth of the charges with all the necessary powers for such purpose.

And the Question being put on the amendment to the proposed amendment, the House divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follows :

Yeas.—Messrs. Bissonet, Blouin, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron, (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Cote, Daigneault, Decarie, Delage, Delisle, Devlin, Finnie, Dion, Gaboury, Galipeault, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Kaine, Laferte, Lafontaine (Berthier), Leclerc, Letourneau, Levesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morrisset, Mosscau, Neault, Ouellette, Pilon, Robert, Roy, Taschereau, Tessier, Theriault, Tourigny, Vilas, Walker, Weir.—42.

Nays.—Messrs. Bernard, Bourassa, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Gault, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinonge), Patenaude, Plante, Prevost, Sauve Sylvestre, Tellier.—13.

This sub-amendment was for the specific purpose of changing into an extra-parliamentary commission a parliamentary tribunal instituted especially to investigate accusations of a similar nature. In spite of the setbacks, Mr. Prevost presented himself before the committee which had been previously picked out by the partisans of the Government and the investigation began. The following proof was made :

(1).—That Mr. Kelly had caused to be sold by the Crown Lands Agent, in his own office, a considerable number of lots to settlers of the speculative class, and this with the sole aim of having the choice timber picked out by a man called R. N. Leblanc, his chief organizer in the county of Bonaventure.

(2).—That, through Mr. Kelly's influence, Mr. Leblanc purchased from the Government, the islands and shores situated at the mouth of the Bonaventure river, so as to block the log drives on the said river, and to place the owners of the timber limits behind the townships of Hamilton and Cox, in the impossibility of driving their logs to the sea.

(3).—That Mr. Leblanc paid Mr. Kelly \$4,000 for the services which Mr. Kelly is supposed to have rendered him, so as to obtain the option on the timber lots on the Crown Lands, or to obtain the suzerainty of the islands and shores of the mouth of the Bonaventure.

(4).—That Mr. Leblanc absolutely refused to pay the tax due the Government upon the timber pilfered from the Crown Lands, and that while Mr. Kelly was terrorizing the officer of the Crown Lands Department, the timber, **ALTHOUGH UNDER SEIZURE**, was taken away in lighters.

(5).—That Mr. Kelly took it upon himself to give out receipts for the rights of "cut" due the Government.

And I am purposely omitting some of the most flagrant scandals.

As all the principal witnesses had not been heard, namely : Mr. Dorais, Crown Lands Agent, terrorized by Mr. Kelly, and the Manager of the Banque Nationale, at New Carlisle, as well as several other witnesses, the Federal Government appointed two of the members of the commission, and one and all, excepting Mr. Lavergne and Mr. Patenaude, immediately decided that the commission was outlawed, and simply murdered it.

The Government made no effort whatsoever to continue the investigation during the sessions of 1910 and 1911, and in 1912 Mr. Prevost made the following motion (Votes and Proceedings, Leg. Ass., 1912, page 103) :

"Whereas, a special commission was appointed by the Act 9, Edward VII., chapter 10, intitulated : 'An Act to appoint as commissioners the members of a select committee of the Legislative Assembly.'

"Whereas, such commission was appointed to inquire into the truth of certain charges brought by the member for the county of Terrebonne against the member for the county of Bonaventure.

"Whereas, two of the commissioners, Honorable Mr. Weir and Roy, were appointed Judges of the Superior Court by the Federal Parliament. Whereas, such appointments have had the effect of hindering the work of the said commission, and of suspending the inquiry.

"Whereas, it is in the public interest that all proceedings begun by the Commissioners be laid on the table of the House, in order that the members of the Legislative Assembly may take cognizance of the same, at the same time as of the exhibits and other documents produced at the inquiry which is not yet finished.

"That all the documents connected with such inquiry, as well as the depositions, be laid on the table of this House, and that an order to that effect be given to the proper person."

And a debate arising, Honorable Sir Lomer Gouin moved the adjournment thereof.

This motion, having been put to the vote, was carried on the following division :

Yeas.—Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Bissonnet, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Daigneault, D'Anjou, Decarie, Desaulniers, Devlin, Dion, Dorais, Finnie, Francœur, Galipeault, Gendron, Geoffrion, Gosselin, Gouin, Hay, Haine, Kelly, Langlois (Montreal Division No. 3), Langlois (St. Sauveur), Leclerc, Letourneau, Levesque, Mackenzie, Morrisset, Mousseau, Pilon, Reed, Robert (Rouville), Robert (St. Jean), Robillard, Roy, Taschereau, Tessier, Therrien, Tourigny, Vilas, Walker and Walsh—44.

Nays.—Messrs. Bernard, Bourassa, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinonge), Patenaude, Plante, Prevost, Sauve, Sylvestre and Tellier—12.

Notwithstanding this, Mr. Prevost did not deem that he had been beaten, and with the aim of shedding a little more light upon the scandalous operations of the Government, he once more, on the 1st of February, 1912, came to the front, and there and then Mr. Gouin, by a motion in amendment, refused to lay upon the table of the House the original documents of the investigation which the House absolutely needed for the continuation of the inquiry, and proposed the following amendment :

"That the proof, the copies and the records, documents and writings produced before the Commission, and copies of all records or original registers, laid or exhibited before the said Commission, be laid on the table of this House, and that orders to that effect be given to the proper officer."

It was absolutely necessary that the House took COGNIZANCE OF ALL DOCUMENTS AND REGISTERS, in order to be in position to emit an opinion in the matter, but the ministerial members, in spite of the protests of the opposition, smothered definitively the investigation, and the vote was registered as follows :

IN ORDER TO PREVENT PROOF OF BOODLING.

Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Bissonnet, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Daigneault, D'Anjou, Decarie, Delisle, Desaulniers, Dion, Dupuis, Finnie, Francœur, Gaboury Galipeault, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Guin, Hay, Kaine, Lafontaine (Berthier), Langlois (St. Sauveur), Letourneau, Leclerc, Levesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morrisset, Mousseau, Perron, Petit, Pilon, Robert (St. Jean), Roy, Therrien, Tourigny and Walsh.—41.

Voted for light and justice the following :

Messrs. Bernard, D'Auteuil, Gault, Lafontaine (Maskinonge), Plante, Prevost, Sylvestre and Tellier.

ELECTORS, DO YOU WISH TO LEARN WHAT IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THIS NOW MEMORABLE AFFAIR? DO YOU WISH TO HAVE A SEARCHING AND PROBING INVESTIGATION INTO THIS MATTER? If so :

"VOTE AGAINST THE CANDIDATES OF THE GOVERNMENT."

SCANDAL NUMBER SEVEN.

The Government Falsifies Public Accounts.

Mr. Gouin wilfully deceives the electors.

Millions of dollars abstracted from the liabilities of the Province while they should figure in the budget.

On the 30th of June, 1907, immediately after the election of Mr. Marchand, the budget showed that the liabilities of the Province exceeded the assets by an amount of \$25,491,658.16.

In the public accounts of 1910-11, compiled under the watchful eye of Mr. Gouin and his Provincial Treasurer, Mr. Mackenzie, the liabilities are shown to exceed the assets by \$21,009,941.12 only. (Public accounts, 1911, page 670).

Comparing both figures Mr. Gouin exclaims: 'We have decreased the liabilities of the Province of some four million dollars.'

He lies to the electorate, because it is only by a sleight-of-hand trick that he has diminished the liabilities of the Province. In all the statements up to 1908, the amounts paid as subsidies to different railroad companies were shown.

In his budget of 1908, Mr. Weir declared that he had cancelled the item and that it should not appear on the budget.

This is a fallacy. The subsidies in question **MUST** appear in the liabilities or **THEY MUST NOT**.

If they must appear, why has the Government taken them off their official statement?

If they are not supposed to appear, in order to prove that it has decreased the liabilities, the government must deduct the subsidies from the statement given out by the preceding administrations.

Otherwise the comparison would be vicious and odious.

But there is still more. Nothing is shown in the statement of the Government of the \$1,775,000 which was borrowed for the construction of the Technical Schools of Quebec and Montreal, and the School for Higher Commercial Studies also of Montreal.

Therefore, the Government has in no way decreased the liabilities of the Province, and the public accounts furnished to the tax-payers are **FALSE ACCOUNTS** and this constitutes a **PUBLIC SCANDAL**.

On the 1st of April, 1912, Mr. Tellier, gave the Government to understand that the electorate could not be 'April fooled' and proposed the following motion :

" That all the words after ' That ' in the main motion be struck out and replaced by the following :

" Whereas, the official statement of the assets and the liabilities of the Province, is one of the principal documents to be consulted in order to ascertain the true situation of the public finances ;

" Whereas, since in or about the year 1908, the official statement of the assets and liabilities of this Province is incomplete, in that it does not indicate as previously, under the heading of the liabilities, the subsidies voted by the Legislature to certain railway companies for the construction of railroads in this province ;

" Whereas, the Legislature voted many land subsidies to certain railway companies in 1904, 1906, and 1908, and whereas it is again called upon to vote similar subsidies this year ;

" Whereas, many of these railway companies have earned the subsidies voted in their favor, and whereas the Province actually owes under this head 650,000 acres of land for railways built. (Votes and Proceedings Leg. Ass., 1912, pages 680-681).

" Whereas, this indebtedness does not figure in the official statement of the liabilities of this province, but should figure therein for public information and the interest of the tax-payers ;

" Whereas, the sum of \$500,000 borrowed for the construction of the Quebec Technical School, the sum of \$775,000 dollars borrowed for the construction of the Montreal Technical School and the sum of \$500,000 borrowed for the construction of the School of Higher Commercial Studies, do not appear under the head of liabilities in the statement of the direct assets and liabilities of the Province, but should appear therein for the public information and in the interest of the tax-payers. (Votes and Proceedings, Leg. Ass., page 192, 193, 341).

" Whereas, according to the different statements annually presented by the Provincial Treasurer, with his budget speech, the excess of the liabilities over the assets was, as follows, at the dates herein after mentioned, viz:

31st January, 1887 (when Mr. Mercier took office) . . .	\$11,389,167.11
17th December, 1891 (when Mr. Mercier left office) . . .	24,288,038.20
30th of June, 1891 (Mr. Marchand's advent)	25,491,658.16
30th June, 1911 (last fiscal year)	21,009,941.12

(Journals Leg. Ass., 1910, page 492, and financial statement, 1910-11).

"Whereas, the excess of the liabilities over the assets would not be nearly \$21,009,941.12, but would be much higher if the Treasurer included among the direct liabilities of the Province what is really owing for subsidies to different railways companies, as well as the amount of \$1,775,000 borrowed for the construction of the Quebec Technical School, the Montreal Technical School, and the School of Higher Commercial Studies.

"Whereas, the statement of the direct assets and liabilities of the Province as presented by the Treasurer in 1911, as well as in his budget speech of 1912, is calculated to mislead the public and to deceive the tax-payers under the head of liabilities."

"This House deems it its duty to protest against the methods of the Government, and requests it to insert under the head of liabilities all that the Province really owes.

In order that the public may be properly informed, and that the taxpayers may not be led into error, regarding the true situation of the public finances.

This motion in amendment, being put to the vote, was negatived on the following division :

Yeas.—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Gault, Lafontaine (Maskinonge), Lavergne, Patenaude, Plante, Prevost, Sauve, Sylvestre and Tellier.—12.

Nays.—Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Daigneault, D'Anjou, Decarie, Delisle, Devlin, Dion, Dupuis, Finnie, Francoeur, Gaboury, Gendron, Geof-frion, Guoin, Hay, Kaine, Lafontaine (Berthier), Langlois (Montreal Division No. 3), Letourneau, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morrisset, Mousseau, Neault, Pilon, Robert (Rouville), Robert (St. Jean), Seguin, Taschereau, Tessier, Therrien and Tourigny.—37.

The main motion was then adopted and the house resolved itself into a committee of supplies.

SCANDAL NUMBER EIGHT

Mr. Gouin and Mr. Parent

In order to throw sufficient balm on the wounds of his former chief, Mr. Gouin appoints him President of the Commission of Running Waters with the SCANDALOUS SALARY OF \$650 PER MONTH.

To pacify Mr. Parent, just previous to the elections, Mr. Gouin pays him a salary of \$7,800 and his traveling expenses.

In the year 1905, Mr. Gouin as well as Mr. Turgeon and the Honorable Mr. Weir, at the same time sent in their resignation as Ministers: "because, they said, Mr. Parent, the Prime Minister, did not follow the laws of the Crown Lands and did not possess the confidence of the electorate. He did not wish to commit himself with Mr. Parent." On the eve of the elections, with a revolting cynicism, he creates a commission extremely important in the old department of the ex-Prime-Minister Parent, which was badly administrated, if Mr. Gouin is to be believed, and nominates as President of the above commission, no one else but the Honorable Mr. Parent.

First, he offers him, \$500 per month in order to "buy his peace" as the brave farmers of our province would say, but Mr. Parent refused "point blank."

Mr. Gouin then pushes through the House a ministerial bill placing the salary of the man, "ASSASSINATED WITH THE KNIFE OF 1905," to \$650 per month.

Is this not a disgusting spectacle?

On the 26th of March, 1912, Mr. Bernard, member for Shefford, while exposing all the foregoing motives, proposed the following motion:

(See Leg. Ass., Votes and Proceedings, page 631, 1912.)

MOTION BERNARD

"That all the words after "That" in the main motion be struck out and replaced by the following:

"Whereas, by an Order-in-Council dated the 29th December, 1911, the Government created a commission to submit rules for the management of running waters, and whereas the said commission is composed as follows:

(1) Honorable S. N. Parent, chairman, with a salary of \$650 per month.

(2) Messrs. C. Ernest Belanger and William H. Bishop, Commissioners, with a salary respectively of \$25 for each day employed in the work of the commission, and

(3) Mr. Benjamin Normandin, with a salary of \$125 per month during the existence of the said commission. (Votes and Proceedings, Leg. Ass., page 167.)

"Whereas, by Order-in-Council dated the 21st of December, 1911, the Government had organized the same commission and had given the said Hon. S. W. Parent a salary of \$500 per month.

"Whereas, the said Order-in-Council dated the 29th of December, 1911, cancels and annuls the said Order-in-Council dated 21st December, 1911, without giving the reason for such cancellation;

"Whereas, the two Orders-in-Council have been laid before the House during this session on a motion to that effect;

"This House declares that it cannot approve two Orders-in-Council and that it considers the salaries they allow extravagant and scandalous, and asks the government to reduce them to proper proportions.

"This motion in amendment being put to the vote was negatived in the following division:

"Yeas.—Messrs. Bernard, Bourassa, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Gault, Giard, Lafontaine, (Maskinonge), Lavergne, Plante, Sauve, Sylvestre and Tellier.—12.

Nays.—Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Bissonnet, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Caron (L'Islet), Daigneault, Decarie, Delisle, Desaulniers, Dion, Dupuis, Francœur, Gaboury, Galipeault, Gendron, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Hay, Lafontaine (Berthier), Leclerc, Letourneau, Levesque, Mackenzie, Morrisset, Mousseau, Neault, Pennington, Petit, Pilon, Prevost, Reed, Robert (Rouville), Robert (St. Jean), Robillard, Roy, Seguin, Tanguay, Taschereau, Tessier, Theriault, Therrien, Tourigny, Vilas, Walker and Walsh.

—49.

SCANDAL NUMBER NINE

Mr. Allard's Nest Egg

Mr. Gouin keeps a nest warm for his colleague, Mr. Allard, in spite of the protest of the electors of several counties who have a right to be represented in the Legislative Council.

The seat for the Lanaudiere Division has been vacant for the past two years. The Lanaudiere Division, as far as the Legislative Council is concerned, has the following divisions:—The City of Louiseville and the Parishes of La Riviere du Loup, St. Leon le Grand, St. Paulin and St. Alexis—Berthier County and Joliette County—less the Parishes of St. Paul, St. Ambroise de Kildare, Bienheureux Alphonse de Rodriguez and St. Come.

The electors of this territory have a right, by virtue of the constitution to be represented in the Legislative Council. But what do elector's rights weigh with M. Gouin so long as he retains the balance of power. The Premier's gospel has always been that the electors should do their best for the members and the Legislative Council, rather than the opposite. Despising the claims both of justice and the constitution, the residents of Lanaudiere were refused the privilege of a legislative Councillor of their own for upwards of two years, this being simply a move for the purpose of keeping Mr. Allard's nest warm.

Now is not this a scandal which the public ought to take notice of and punish in thier own way ?

It is now the turn of the Berthier, Joliette and Maskinonge electors to prove to the Government that its representative are the servants of the public, rather than his masters.

Mr. Tellier, the leader of the Opposition, member for Joliette, made the following motion on March 25, 1912: (See Reports, Leg. Ass., 1912, page 621.)

"Whereas, it is enacted by the constitution, Art. 722 of the British North America, Act. 1867, that the Quebec Legislative Council must be composed of twenty-four members named by the Lieutenant-Governor in the name of the King;

"Whereas, Article 74 of the Constitution enacts as follows: "In the case of any vacancy in the Legislative Council at Quebec, by resignation, death or any other cause, the Lieutenant-Governor, in

the King's name, by instrument under the great seal of Quebec, shall appoint a fit and qualified person to fill the vacancy."

"Whereas the seat of the Legislative Councillor for the division of Lanaudiere, has been vacant for upwards of two years, viz: since the month of February, 1910;

"Whereas, this vacancy was created in February, 1910, by the resignation of Honorable Jules Allard, who then abandoned the said seat to get himself elected as member for the County of Drummond in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

"Whereas, Honorable Jules Allard formed part of the Cabinet when he thus resigned, still forms part actually of the Cabinet and occupies a seat in the Legislative Assembly for the county of Drummond.

"Whereas, Mr. Tellier, member for Joliette, put the following questions to the Government at the sitting of 14th February, 1912: 'Why has not the Government filled this vacancy so far and when will the said vacancy be filled'?

"Whereas, the Government's conduct in this matter tends to cause a scandal and has shown itself actuated by arbitrary and illegal motives in not appointing a successor to Hon. Jules Allard, and in leaving the seat he has occupied in the Legislative Council vacant for over two years.

"Whereas, the Government's conduct in this matter tends to cause a scandal and to depreciate and lower our Parliamentary Institutions;

"Whereas, the Government has moreover done injustice to the Division of Lanaudiere by depriving it of a representative in the Legislative Council for so long.

"This House is of opinion that the Government deserves blame and censure for not having yet filled the vacancy created by the resignation of Hon. Jules Allard, and it requests it to appoint a Legislative Councillor for the division of Lanaudiere without further delay."

This motion in amendment being put to the vote was negatived on the following division:

Yeas.—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Lavergne, Pennington, Plante, Sauve, Sylvestre and Tellier. Total 9.

Nays.—Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (Matane), Daigneault, D'Anjou, Decarie, Delisle, Devlin, Dion, Dupuis, Finnie, Francoeur, Gaboury, Galipeault, Gendron, Geoffrion, Gosselin, Gouin, Leclerc, Letourneau, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morisset, Neault, Petit, Robert (Rouville), Robillard, Taschereau, Tessier, Theriault, Therrien, Tourigny and Walsh. Total 35.

SCANDAL NUMBER TEN.

The Montreal Technical School

**EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE
CONSTRUCTION OF A LARGE BUILDING**

**Forty thousand dollars per year for the Maintenance of a Technical
School on Sherbrooke Street in the City of Montreal.**

**The Government refuses to provide Technical Schools of the first
class to the workingmen's classes of the city.**

**The lecture of the motion presented by Mr. Cousineau, member for
Jacques-Cartier, on the 22nd of March, 1912, demon-
strates the utter incapacity of the Government in
all the work which it undertakes.**

How can the workingmen of the City of Montreal, after the conclusion of a hard day's work, adjourn to Sherbrooke street and take up the courses that are being dished out at the Technical School?

The Government wishes to satisfy the vanity of very small politicians by building very large buildings. In Germany, in Japan, the technical schools are adjacent to the shops and the workingmen can study on the very spot without being obliged to travel considerable distances at night.

The schools are convenient and can be counted by hundreds. The professors are qualified and well paid and the whole working class benefits by it.

• Our Ministers are obsessed by the idea of demonstrating large but not of demonstrating "well." What they want are contracts to large contractors.

On the 22nd of March, 1912, Mr. Cousineau proposed the following motion:

(See Votes and Proceedings, Leg. Ass., 1912, page 599).

MOTION OF MR. COUSINEAU.

"That all the words after 'That' in the main motion be struck out and replaced by the following":

"Whereas, by the Act 7, Ed. VII, Chapter 25, sanctioned on the 14th of March, 1907, the Government had itself authorized to guarantee the capital and yearly interest, of loans not exceeding in all \$200,000 to secure the erection of a suitable building for a technical school in Montreal, and to enable it to procure libraries, laboratories, work shops, and the necessary furniture and appliance generally, and further, to pay a yearly sum of \$10,000 for the interest and sinking fund of the loans and for the needs of the schools generally.

"Whereas, by the Act 9, Ed. VII, Chapter 37, sanctioned on the 29th of March, 1909, the Government had itself authorized to guarantee the capital and interest of a loan of \$7,000,000 instead of \$2,000,000 for the establishment of the said Technical School, and further, to pay a yearly sum of \$20,000 instead of \$10,000 for the purposes already mentioned.

"Whereas, the Government now asks for authority to guarantee the capital and interest of a loan of \$800,000 instead of \$700,000, and further to pay a yearly amount of \$40,000 instead of \$20,000 for the same purposes.

"Whereas, apart from the forty thousand dollars of yearly subsidy from the Government to the said school, the City of Montreal is, according to ministerial declarations, called upon to pay a yearly subsidy of \$40,000 for the same purpose.

"Whereas, according to the same ministerial declarations, the cost of maintaining the said school, the salaries of the professors, the payment of the interest and sinking fund, would amount to the sum of at least \$80,000 yearly.

"Whereas, according to the same explanations, the total revenue of the school is \$6,500.

"While declaring itself to be in favor of technical teaching in this Province, this House regrets that the Government has led it into error as to the real cost of the undertaking or did not take the precautions to procure accurate information itself before acting and before incurring the above responsibilities."

"And that it should have so heavily burdened the credit of the Province, it has failed to secure first-class technical schools, not only for the city of Montreal, but for several other industrial centres of this Province, out of the same capital of \$800,000, and the same yearly grant of \$40,000."

This motion in amendment, being put to the vote, was negatived on the following division :

Yeas.—Messrs. Bernard, Cousineau, Giard, Lafontaine (Maskinonge), Lavergne, Patenaude, Pennington, Prevost, Sauve and Sylvestre.—10.

Nays.—Messrs. Allard, Bissonnet, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (L'Islet), D'Anjou, Decarie, Delisle, Devlin, Dorris, Dupuis, Francoeur, Gaboury, Gendron, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Kaine, Lafontaine (Berthier), Langlois (St. Sauveur), Leclerc, Letourneau, Levesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morrisset, Mousseau, Petit, Pilon, Robert (St. Johns), Tanguay, Taschereau, Tessier, Theriault, Therrien, Tourigny and Walsh.—38.

SCANDAL NUMBER ELEVEN.

The Scandal of the Municipal Code

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS and Sixty Cents per Month paid out to Mr. L. J. Gauthier for his Study of the Municipal Code.

Political Speeches are worth two thousand dollars per year to Mr. L. J. Gauthier.

A Student in Municipal Law whose tuition is paid for by the Province.

In 1908, the Government, in order to come to the help of the agricultural classes, so it claimed, had a law adopted, calling for the revision and re-editing of the Municipal Code.

On the 22nd of March, 1909, Mr. Mousseau, member for Soulanges, interpolated the Government, and asked : " Whether or not, the Government was in a position to declare if it intended in the near future, to put forward a project of revising the Municipal Code."

Answer by Sir Lomer Gouin :

" Yes."

(Journals, Leg. Ass., 1909, page 144.)

On the 24th of March, 1909, Mr. Tellier made the following interpellation :

(1).—" Has the Government appointed anyone to proceed with the consolidation, revision, and amendment of the Municipal Code, under the act to that effect passed during the last session of the Legislature ?

(2).—" If so, whom has it appointed, and what is the salary of such commissioner or commissioners, and of the secretary appointed for such purposes ?

(3).—" If not, why has not the Government yet carried out the act authorizing the consolidation, revision and amendment of the Municipal Code ? "

Answer by Sir Lomer Gouin :

(1).—" Yes.

(2).—" Mr. L. J. Gauthier has been instructed to make preliminary studies with a remuneration of \$166.66 per month. No secretary has been named as yet.

(3).—" The Government will put the law into execution immediately after the preliminary work has been completed."

(Journals Leg. Ass., 1909, page 161.)

On the 1st of April, 1910, Mr. Tellier made the following interpellation to Mr. Gouin :

(1).—" When did the Government direct Mr. L. J. Gauthier to make preliminary studies with a view to the consolidation, revision and amendment of the Municipal Code ?

(2).—" What is Mr. Gauthier's remuneration ? How much has the Government paid him to date for his work ?

(3).—" Has Mr. Gauthier finished his work ? If not, how far has he got ?

(4).—" Has Mr. Gauthier sent any report of his work to the Government ? If so, when ? What is the nature of his report ?

(5).—" Does the Government propose to appoint a commission to proceed with the consolidation, revision and amendment of the Municipal Code, under the Act 8, Edward VII, Chapter 8, when Mr. Gauthier's preliminary studies are finished ? "

Answer by the Honorable Mr. Gouin :

(1).—" 11th August, 1908.

(2).—" His remuneration is the amount allowed by the Act 8, Edward VII., Chap. 8, namely, \$2,000 a year. He has received \$3,112.88.

" (3 and 4).—Mr. Gauthier has made no report in writing. He has not yet finished his work.

(5).—" Yes."

Mr. Gauthier was then being paid for the privileges of learning and to complete HIS STUDIES since March the 8th, 1908, at the expense of the Province, and as a recompense for the speeches on the hustings in favor of Mr. Gouin and his Government.

Therefore, the Government attempted to hide that fact from poor Mr. Mousseau, on the 22nd of March, 1909. The Government was ashamed of its own actions, and it required all the vigilance of the opposition to discover the " flower pot."

What work did Mr. Gauthier do outside of his political speeches ? Mr. Plante, member for Beauharnois, will enlighten us.

On the 11th of April, Mr. Plante interpolated the Government, and the following is what Mr. Gouin replied to him.

(1).—"Has the Government instructed Mr. L. G. Gauthier, advocate, of Montreal, to report from time to time on the preliminary work he has been directed to do in connection with the revision of the Municipal Code." ?

Answer : "Yes," by the Department of the General Attorney.

"When has he to make such reports ?"

Answer : "There is no specified date."

(3).—"Has he made any report to date to the Government, on the work of the revision of the Municipal Code entrusted to him by the latter ?"

Answer : "He has made VERBAL REPORTS."

(See Jour. Leg. Ass., 1910, page 137.)

Is there a more cynical way of fooling the people and its representatives ?"

On the 2nd of June, 1910, the Honourable Mr. Prevost proposed the following motion :

MOTION OF MR. PREVOST.

"The Honourable Mr. Prevost moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. D'Auteuil, that all the words after "that," to the end of the question, be left out and replaced by the following :

"While willing to vote the supplies to His Majesty, this House disapproves and blames the Government for paying to Mr. L. J. Gauthier, former member for L'Assomption, since the 11th of August, 1908, a remuneration or salary of \$2,000 a year, to undertake preliminary studies with a view to the revision, consolidation and amendment of the Municipal Code, and this, although Mr. Gauthier has not yet made any written report of his studies (see Votes and Proceedings, Leg. Ass., 1910, page 149), and it considers said payment to be irregular and an abuse, and to constitute a reprehensible squandering of the public's moneys."

The question being put on the amendment, the House divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows :

Yeas.—Messrs. Bernard, Bourassa, Cousineau, D'Auteuil, Dorris, Gault, Giard, Langlois (Montreal Division No. 3), Lavergne, Patenaude, Plante, Prevost, Sauve, Sylvestre and Tellier—15.

Nays.—Messrs. Allard, Benoit, Bissonnet, Blouin, Carbonneau, Cardin, Caron (L'Islet), Daigneault, D'Anjou, Decarie, Delage, Desaulniers, Devlin, Dion, Dupuis, Finnie, Francœur, Gaboury, Gendron, Geoffrion, Godbout, Gosselin, Gouin, Hay, Kelly, Lafontaine (Berthier), Langlois (St. Sauveur), Leclerc, Letourneau, Levesque, Mackenzie, Mercier, Morrisset, Mousseau, Ouellette, Petit, Pilon, Robert, Robillard, Tanguay, Taschereau, Tessier, Theriault, Tourigny, Vilas, Walker and Walsh.—48.

But Mr. Gauthier always studied and cost the Province about \$2,000 per year, while our farmers and our workingmen are paying to have their children educated.

Mr. Gauthier never contented himself to make verbal reports. When Mr. Tellier wished to know a little more about the matter, and asked the following questions on the 17th of January, 1911, to which Mr. Gouin replied (see Jour. Leg. Ass., 1911, page 30) :

1.—Has the Government appointed since the last session of this Legislature, a commission for the consolidation, revision, and amendment of the municipal code ?

2.—If so, who are the Commissioners ? What is the date of their appointment ? What is their salary ?

3.—Has the Government also appointed a Secretary for such commission ? Who is he ? What is the date of his appointment ? What is his salary ?

4.—Within what delay will the Commission complete its work ?
Answer by the Honorable SIR LOMER GOUIN.

1.—Yes.

2.—Honorable Mr. Mathieu, Honorable Judge McCorkill and Mr. L. J. Gauthier of Montreal. They were named by Order-in-Council No. 525 of July 7th, 1910.

The Commissioners receive \$2,000 a year each (8 Ed. VII., Chap. 8, s. 8).

3.—Two secretaries, one French and one English—Mr. Arthur Trahan and Mr. Arthur Eugene Harvey. Appointed by the same Order-in-Council, with a salary of \$1,000 a year each (8 Ed. VII., Chap. 8, s. 8).

4.—Within the shortest possible delay.

During the course of the last session, 1912, no report whatever was filed by Mr. Gauthier, and he studies always.

The Province has paid him for his preliminary studies before appointing him as a Commissioner, since August 11th, 1908, until July 7th, 1910, that is to say, in round figures, four thousand dollars, and this too outside of his travelling expenses.

He is therefore netting \$2,000 per year since July, 1910. Now, why name a man who was incompetent in the first place and spend four thousand dollars for his instruction when the Government could have chosen at once a qualified man such as the Honorable Mr. Mathieu or the Honorable Mr. McCorkill, who have no need of preliminary studies ?

And once more why ? It is because Mr. Gauthier the former member for L'Assomption, and now the federal member for St. Hyacinthe, was defeated in June, 1908.

It is because Mr. Gouin wished to keep him as a friend and to prevent him from visiting the Club Lafontaine and the Nationalist meetings.

It is because this same Mr. Gauthier who, in order to earn this money which has been filched from the Province, runs up and down the various counties in order to sing the praises of his backer, Mr. Gouin, and to laud the supposed merits of the Government which fattens him up.

ELECTORS, WHEN YOU HEAR MR. GAUTHIER DELIVER HIS SPEECHES, WHICH ARE BEING PAID FOR WITH YOUR OWN MONEY, JUST ASK HIM TO GIVE AN ACCOUNT OF THE SUMS RECEIVED !

SCANDAL NO. TWELVE

"\$550,615.19 Paid to the Newspapers for the Purpose of Having the Glories of Gouinism Related."

**A MILLION AND A HALF DOLLARS PAID TO THE "CANADA,"
TO THE "SOLEIL," TO THE "HERALD" AND TO
THE "VIGIE," WITH ALL THEIR CON-
SORTS, IN ORDER THAT THE
NEFARIOUS ADMINI-
STRATION MAY
BE PRAISED.**

"A Bacchanalian Orgie With Public Funds."

The "Canada," the "Soleil," the "Quebec Daily Telegraph," and the "Montreal Herald" do nothing but blare their trumpets every day in the praise of Mr. Gouin.

Were they people to believe those paid by the ministerial organs form an idea that they are prompted by a public-spirited mind?

Alas, what a mistake. The drums and the cymbals of the fire-eating newspapers are costing the Province a pretty penny.

If the elector would only give himself the trouble of consulting document No. 112 of the 1911 session, he will find that the Government in the space of five years, from July 1st, 1905, to March 24th, 1911, had turned in to the treasury of these phonographs the following Sums :

Le Soleil.....	\$211,602.56
Le Canada.....	136,258.45
The Daily Telegraph.....	70,114.76
The Montreal Herald.....	51,290.22

Now that is as far as the big drums are concerned. Let us take the minor instrument.

The "Vigie," Mr. Taschereau's organ, that sympathetic Minister of Public Works (for four years only), \$26,794.97.

The "Courier de Sorel," the organ of Mr. Allard, the talented and distinguished Minister of Crown Lands and Forests, \$24,326.12.

In the rearguard comes the whole regiment of lesser instruments.

The "Bulletin," the 'dominical piccolo' of Mr. Decarie, who was so festively banqueted on April 15th, \$1,000 a hole, which means \$3,989.59.

The "Canada Francais," of St. Johns, \$14,783. 67.

The "Union de St. Hyacinthe," the organ of the vicar of L. J. Gauthier, young Bouchard, \$2,361.40. We are told that Mr. Bouchard has abandoned the flute for the trumpet.

"L'Union des Cantons de l'Est," the organ of our dumb Provincial Treasurer (only two years of praises), \$2,567.75.

The "Progres de l'Est," which simply forgets itself in its praise of the lofty administrative qualities of Mr. Therrien, member for Sherbrooke, has received (for two years), \$1,653.56.

The virtuous Mr. Dougall, of the "Witness," has tapped the budget for the comparatively moderate sum of \$4,871.14.

We are simply culling a few of the figures of this official document. However interesting it may be, and we are literally dumbfounded when we realize that the Government who publishes the fact that they have "a King's printer," has paid the enormous sum of \$550-615.19 to friendly papers for more printing.

Half a million ! How many primary schools could have been built with this sum ?

How many school mistresses could have been paid with this amount ?

How many colonization roads could have been opened up ?

How many agricultural societies and clubs could have been helped ?

How many workmen's associations could have been aided ?

Unfortunately, the farmers, the school teachers, the workmen and the settlers do not publish the portraits of ministers in their finest polish, and they do not burn incense under their noses every day.

